



Designation: E2539 – 08

Standard Practice for Multiangle Color Measurement of Interference Pigments¹

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INTRODUCTION

Objects that exhibit a change in color with different angles of illumination and view are said to be “gonioapparent.” The tristimulus colorimetric values of gonioapparent objects are derived using the spectral reflectance factors obtained from spectrometric measurements or colorimetric measurements at various angles of illumination and detection. The tristimulus colorimetric values are computed using the spectral reflectance factors of the object, the CIE Standard Observer, and the spectral power distribution of the illuminant, as described in Practice E308. This Practice, E2539, specifies the color measurement of interference pigments at various illumination and detection angles.

1. Scope

1.1 This practice covers the instrumental requirements and required parameters needed to make instrumental color measurements of thin film interference pigments. This practice is designed to encompass interference pigments used in architectural applications, automobiles, coatings, cosmetics, inks, packaging, paints, plastics, printing, security, and other applications.

1.2 Characterization of the optical behavior of materials colored with interference pigments requires measurement at multiple angles of illumination and detection.

1.3 Data taken utilizing this practice are quantitative and are appropriate for quality control of interference pigment color.

1.4 The measurement results are usually expressed as reflectance factors, tristimulus color values, or as CIE $L^*a^*b^*$ color coordinates and color difference.

1.5 The totality of data taken may not be necessary for evaluating mixtures also containing non-interference pigments. The committee is investigating and evaluating the appropriateness of this practice for those materials. It is the responsibility of the users to determine the applicability of this practice for their specific applications.

1.6 Interference pigments are typically evaluated for color and color appearance in a medium, such as paint or ink. The gonioapparent effect depends strongly on the physical and chemical properties of the medium. Some of the properties affecting color and color appearance include vehicle viscosity, thickness, transparency, and volume solids. As a general rule,

for quality control purposes, interference pigments are best evaluated in a masstone product form. In some cases this product form may be the final product form, or more typically a qualified simulation of the intended product form (such as a paint drawdown) that in terms of color and appearance correlates to final product application.

1.7 This standard does not address the requirements for characterizing materials containing metal flake pigments. Measurements of the optical characteristics of materials containing metal flake pigments are described in Practice E2194.

1.8 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

1.9 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

E284 Terminology of Appearance

E308 Practice for Computing the Colors of Objects by Using the CIE System

E805 Practice for Identification of Instrumental Methods of Color or Color-Difference Measurement of Materials

E1164 Practice for Obtaining Spectrometric Data for Object-Color Evaluation

E1345 Practice for Reducing the Effect of Variability of

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

- Color Measurement by Use of Multiple Measurements
- E1708** Practice for Electronic Interchange of Color and Appearance Data
- E1767** Practice for Specifying the Geometries of Observation and Measurement to Characterize the Appearance of Materials
- E2194** Practice for Multiangle Color Measurement of Metal Flake Pigmented Materials
- E2480** Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method with Multi-Valued Measurands

2.2 ISCC Publications:³

Technical Report 2003–1 Guide to Material Standards and Their Use in Color Measurement

3. Terminology

3.1 Terms and definitions in Terminology **E284**, and Practices **E1767** and **E2194** are applicable to this practice. See Section 5 of **E284** for “Specialized Terminology on Gonioapparent Phenomena.”

4. Summary of Practice

4.1 This practice describes the instrumental geometries, including abridged goniospectrometry, used to measure interference pigments. Optical characterization requires color measurement at multiple illumination and multiple detection angles specified in this procedure. These sets of illumination and detection angles are specified in the practice. Standardization and verification of the instrument used to measure these materials are defined. The requirements for selection of specimens and measurement procedures are provided. The results are reported in terms of reflectance factors, CIE tristimulus values, and other color coordinate systems that define the color of the object. Expected values of precision are presented.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This practice is designed to provide color data obtained from spectral reflectance factors at specific illumination and detection angles for interference pigments. Information presented in this test practice is based upon data taken on materials exclusively pigmented with interference pigments.

5.2 These data can be used for acceptance testing, design purposes, research, manufacturing control, and quality control.

5.3 Specimens must be statistically representative of the end use.

5.4 Applicability of this practice for other materials, including combining interference pigments with absorbing and scattering pigments should be confirmed by the user.

6. Environmental Conditions

6.1 If the standard laboratory conditions listed below change during the test or from test to test by an appreciable amount, these conditions may reduce accuracy and precision of this test method. In some cases these effects may only be observed during the performance of the test.

6.2 *Factors affecting test results*—The following factors are known to affect the test results.

6.2.1 *Extraneous radiation*—light from sources other than the illuminator(s) and any near-infrared (NIR) must be shielded from entering the test apparatus.

6.2.2 *Vibrations*—mechanical oscillations that cause components of the apparatus to move relative to one another may cause errors in test results.

6.2.3 *Thermal changes*—temperature changes occurring during a test or differences in temperature between testing locations may affect calibration.

6.2.4 *Power input fluctuations*—large changes in the line frequency or supply voltage may cause the apparatus to report erroneous results.

6.3 *Standardization*—The system must allow for successful standardization. If the system cannot be standardized, consult the manufacturer’s user guide.

6.4 *Controlling factors*—Accuracy and precision can be enhanced by controlling and regulating each factor within the constraints of the allowable experimental error. The values and limits for these factors are typically determined experimentally by the user.

7. Apparatus

7.1 *Multi-angle Spectrometer*—This practice specifies the required illumination and detection angles of multiangle spectrometers. These multiangle spectrometers are designed specifically to characterize the optical behavior of materials colored with interference pigments. Geometries are specified in Section 8. The spectrometer may either be a goniospectrometer or an abridged goniospectrometer.

7.1.1 Bi-directional spectrometers or colorimeters with a single angle of measurement; such as 45°:0° or 0°:45°, and spectrometers using hemispherical geometry cannot adequately characterize the gonioapparency of these materials.

7.1.2 Multi-angle spectrometers or colorimeters similar to those specified in Practice **E2194** cannot adequately characterize the gonioapparency of these materials.

7.2 *System Validation Materials*—The precision and bias of the entire measurement system, including calculation of CIE tristimulus values, should be determined by periodic measurement of known, calibrated, verification standards. These standards are supplied by instrument manufacturers or obtained separately.⁴

8. Geometric Conditions

8.1 The angles of illumination and detection are critical to multiangle measurements of materials pigmented with interference pigments.

8.2 Recommended Geometries:

8.2.1 All geometries cited here are uniplanar.

8.2.2 *Geometry Designation*—The angles of illumination and detection will be specified as illumination anormal angle, detection anormal angle, and detection aspecular angle enclosed in parenthesis. See Practice **E1767**. For the example of an illumination angle of 45° and a detection angle of -30°

³ Available from the Inter-Society Color Council, 1191 Sunset Hills Road, Reston, VA 20190, www.iscc.org.

⁴ ISCC Technical Report 2003–1.

(implying an aspecular angle of 15°), the geometry should be designated as 45°:-30° (as 15°).

TABLE 1 Specified Geometries for Measuring the Color Range due to Interference

Illumination Angle	Detection Angle	Aspecular Angle	Designation
45°	-60°	-15°	45°:-60° (as -15°)
45°	-30°	+15°	45°:-30° (as 15°)
15°	-30°	-15°	15°:-30° (as -15°)
15°	0°	+15°	15°:0° (as 15°)

Note—This table gives the minimum geometries for the quality control application. For other applications, additional geometries; such as 65°:50° (as 15°), may be desirable or needed.

TABLE 2 Specified Geometries for Measuring the Color due to Scattering or Orientation

Illumination Angle	Detection Angle	Aspecular Angle	Designation
45°	-30°	15°	45°:-30° (as 15°)*
45°	-20°	25°	45°:-20° (as 25°)
45°	0°	45°	45°:0° (as 45°)*
45°	30°	75°	45°:30° (as 75°)
45°	65°	110°	45°:65° (as 110°)*

Note—The three angles designated with an asterisk (*), refer to preferred angles for critical measurements as specified in Practice E2194.

Note—Given a geometric configuration, the reverse geometry is considered equivalent, if all other components of the instrument design are equivalent.

NOTE 1—For either illumination or detection, an anormal angle is defined as the angle subtended at the point of incidence by a given ray and the normal to the surface. An anormal angle is understood to be the smaller of the two supplementary angles defined by the ray and the normal. In a uniplanar geometry, a ray's anormal angle has a positive sign if that ray and the incident ray (illuminant ray) are on the same side of the normal.

NOTE 2—The aspecular angle is the detection angle measured away from the specular direction, in the illumination plane. Positive values of the aspecular angle are in the direction toward the illumination axis.

8.2.3 For the reflectance-factor measurements of interference pigments, the instrument's illumination and detection angles shall conform to the angles as specified in Table 1. These angles are required to measure the range of colors exhibited by interference pigments.

8.2.4 For the reflectance-factor measurement of materials pigmented with metal-flake pigments and interference pigments, additional information is provided by angles specified in Table 2. These angles are used to measure the color travel due to pigment flake-orientation effects and light scattering from the flake edges.

9. Test Specimen(s)

9.1 *Introduction*—Measured values depend on the quality of the test specimens. The specimens must be statistically representative of the lot being tested and should meet the requirements listed below. If the specimens do not meet these requirements, include this information in the report (Section 14).

9.2 *Specimen Handling*—Handle the specimens carefully. Touch them by their edges only. Never lay the measurement surface of the specimen down on another surface or stack

specimens without a protective medium between them as recommended by the provider.

9.3 *Specimen Cleaning*—If necessary, clean the specimens following the providers' recommended cleaning procedure.

9.4 *Specimen Conditioning*—Allow specimens to stabilize in the measurement environment for a time period agreed to by the parties concerned.

9.5 Specimen Physical Requirements :

9.5.1 For test specimens that will be assessed visually, the size shall be at least 8 by 8 cm (approximately 3 by 3 in.). This specimen size is well suited for both visual assessment and instrumental measurement. See also 12.2.

NOTE 3—This recommendation for specimen size corresponds to the physical size required for observation by the CIE 1964 Standard Observer (10°). The specimen must subtend at least 10° when being observed. Observation usually occurs at approximately 45 cm (17.7 in) from the eye.

9.5.2 The surface of the specimen should be planar.

9.6 Specimen Optical Requirements:

9.6.1 *Uniformity*—Reference and test specimens should be uniform in color and appearance. For materials pigmented with interference or metallic pigments, measurements on different locations on the sample are necessary to assess the degree of non-uniformity. These data are also useful for determining the number of measurements necessary to achieve a value that is statistically representative of the sample. See Practice E1345. Additionally, the samples must be similar in appearance to make meaningful observations. There should be no appearance of mottling or banding in the specimens.

9.6.2 *Gloss*—Specimens should be uniform and similar in gloss when viewed in a lighting booth.

9.6.3 *Surface Texture*—The specimens being compared should have substantially similar surface textures. Orange peel is a common example of surface texture.

9.6.4 *Orientation*—Consistent orientation of the specimen for presentation to the measuring instrument must be controlled for repeatable measurements. This is necessary to minimize errors due to indiscriminate matching of the directionality of the specimen to that of the instrument.

10. Instrument Standardization

10.1 Standardization is necessary to adjust the instruments output to correspond to a previously established calibration using one or more homogeneous specimens or reference materials. For the measurement of reflectance factor, full scale and zero standardization are necessary. See Practice E1164.

10.2 *Full-Scale Standardization Plaque*—A standardization plaque with assigned spectral reflectance factors relative to the perfect reflecting diffuser, traceable to a national standardizing laboratory, for each illumination and detection angle is required to standardize the instrument. The instrument manufacturer typically supplies and assigns the standardization values to this plaque.

NOTE 4—Different instrumentation manufacturers use different international standardization laboratories, different calibration techniques, and different standard reference materials. These factors and others may influence the numerical values obtained from subsequent measurements and thus care must be exercised when comparing values obtained from different instruments.